Amnsements.

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COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-The Operator.
DALY'S THEATRE-8-The Rose.
EMPIRE THEATRE-2:15-Camille-8:15-The Girl FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-She Stoops to Con-

GARDEN THEATRE-2-5:15-The Poet and Puppets. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Piess Club Fair.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Spoitsman.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Reilly and the Four Hun-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-A Parle: Match.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-S:30-The Guardsman. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Flower Show MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The Three Guards MUSIC HALL-Astronomical Lecture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarke and Dodg PALMER'S THEATRE-S:30-Two Old Boys. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. STAR THEATRE-S:15-A Mad Bargain. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Ben My Chree. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Ike Irish Statesman.

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New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-May Day passed off quietly in Europe the only serious rioting was in Marseilles; there were slight disturbances in Paris and Berlin; in Vienna the workingmen held fifty-six meetings. The union dock laborers in London will not strike; 10,000 mill hands in Dundee out on strike. === The "Berliner Tageblatt" says a majority has been secured for the Army bill. === The great Kaltenbach corner in collee has of the United States has been cordial and gencollapsed. - Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the

World of London. Domestic.-The World's Columbian Exposition was formally opened in Chicago in the presence of 300,000 people. - Twenty-two thousand coal miners in Ohio went on strike; work is suspended in every important mine in the State. - Many Western rivers are rising rapidly; much damage was done in various places. - The funeral of General John M. Corse took place in Boston.

City and Suburban .- Francis H. Weeks, formerly of the law firm of De Forest & Weeks, but for everal years interested in business ventures in Wisconsin, made an assignment to Richard W. G. Welling. == Mayor Gilroy filled fifteen city offices, Joseph J. O'Donohue leading the list as City Chamberlain. === Two cases of typhus fever were discovered on board the White Star steamship Nomadic after she reached her pier; the vessel quarantined for eight days. Giants defeated the Baltimore team at the Polo Grounds. === Officers of the warships in the harbor were entertained at a reception and ball given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes-Leith and at reception given by the University Club. == Stocks active and lower, with severe breaks in the industrial shares, but liquidation was general; monetary pressure and unfavorable foreign news but material net losses were recorded. ruled from 6 to 7 per cent, with exceptionally higher rates; sterling exchange advanced further.

Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Clearing: slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 46 7-8.

The Manhattan Railway Company is taking its time over it-that is, over the proposals of the Rapid Transit Commissioners made two or three weeks ago. Doubtless its officials are well aware that they have not the slightest cause for anxiety in case they delay their answer for some time longer. They know how hard and fast their bargain with Tammany Hall is, and feel sure that they will secure the right to build their extensions and extra tracks on their own terms. The slowness which they display in considering the matter in hand is typical of the kind of transit they furnish-the only kind, apparently, which the people of New-York are likely to secure.

The Executive Committee of the National League for Good Roads is giving the best of reasons for its existence and displaying a spirit which assures success if its faith and courage fail not. It took a step of practical importance yesterday in appropriating \$1,000 for the construction of a road exhibit on the World's Fair grounds; and will, if necessary, increase the sum to \$2,000. This is a project which we earnestly hope to see carried out. Its educational value cannot fail to be large. If there is not sufficient interest in the matter to make the proposed exhibit a success, the circuinstance will argue ill for the cause of good roads in

All the reputable citizens of Hoboken will hope that the words of the new Mayor of that city will be borne out by his acts. His indictment of the Police Department in his inaugural nessage yesterday was drastic in the extreme "Unworthy promotions," "unrewarded merit," "lax discipline." "careless management," "the neperal looseness incident to the interjection of

politics into its busine-s"-these are specimens of the language used by him in denunciation of the police force and management. Moreover, he declares his purpose of reorganizing the department from top to bottom. It is high time for reform in Hoboken. Mayor Fagan begins well. Let him prove that this indignant outburst is not merely a case of clean sweeping by a new broom.

According to the bulletin of the State Board of Health, the mortality during the month of March was uncommonly great, the deaths being about 2,000 more than the normal number. Diseases akin to the well-known influenza carried off many victims. The weather during that menth was extremely trying; and the spring has been so backward and so much uneasonable weather has since prevailed that it will not be surprising if the reports for April and May (judging from the poor beginning of the latter yesterday) make as bad a showing as that for March.

Fortunately for Chicago, while it could not provide the fitting accompaniment of sunshine and balmy breezes for the opening of the Ex hibition, the rainfall which has been so persistent for weeks held up long enough to allow yesterday's programme to be carried out in the open air. The attendance was all that could be expected in the circumstances, and more, being estimated at 300,000, but during the exercises the crowd did not maintain the best of order, and on that account and because of the raw and chilly atmosphere the speechmaking was considerably curtailed. An interesting side show" of the opening day was the dedication of the Women's Building, in which Mrs. Palmer appropriately took the leading part.

THE EXPOSITION OPEN.

The Columbus Exposition, dedicated last October with elaborate and imposing ceremonies. was opened yesterday with formalities which were not less impressive because brief and simple. The great task which Chicago for its own glory was proud and happy to undertake has been performed in a manner honorable to the whole country. If at the beginning the trust was accepted with only a feeble appreciation of its burdens, no evidence of the fact appears in the superb achievement. A deep and true sense of responsibility has inspired and directed the work which universal approbation now crowns. The obstacles were not all foreseen, but they have all been encountered with faith and fortitude and with a wonderful meas ure of success. During the last month the elements have been peculiarly hostile, and the most devoted and strenuous exertions have not quite sufficed to overcome the unexpected embarrassments of a wet and blustering spring. The destiny which forbids a World's Fair to be absolute. ready on the appointed date is still manifest in unfinished grounds and buildings and unplaced exhibits. The nearest possible approach to perfection cannot be realized for several weeks to come, but when that point has been reached the world will have the privilege of gazing upon a veritable miracle of human intelligence and energy.

This young country has been fortunate in the anniversaries which history has given it to celebrate. The Centennial Exposition did not merely commemorate a birthday in the family of nations and illustrate the power and progress of a single people. It signified to all the world far more than that, for it was the symbol of institutions to which all the world had contributed, and of blessings which all the world had been permitted or constrained to share. Upon a still grander scale this Columbian Exposition celebrates an inestimable gift the condition precedent to all that has been accomplished by and for mankind in the New World during four centuries and all that is to be accomplished here to the end of time. Surely this is an anniversary which is fit to enlist the interest, the sympathy and the co-operation darkness into light.

The response of the nations to the invitation erous, and it is already possible to believe that from this comparison of resources and civilizations, and this interchange of courtesies and hospitalities, new guarantees of prosperity and advancement will be derived. Individuals may well be modest and reticent as to their own capacities and achievements, but it is the privilege of every patriot to exult in all the moral and material accomplishments of his country. We have a right to be proud of the courage and energy which have subdued our vast domain, of the loyalty and valor which have defend d it, of the generosity which has made it a refuge from misery and oppression. But pride is not the finest emotion which this occasion can inspire. Acceptance of the splendid opportunities we have inherited does not make us worthy of them. There is no grandeur in mere possession. The people of the United States are under a continuous obligation to leave to the future a nobler legacy than they have received from the past. Not only a richer and a more powerful but a fairer and better country is the debt which every generation owes to its successor. And the purpose and temper which are essential to the fulfilment of stimulated the selling. The close was on a rally, that duty cannot be inspired and fortified and made invincible by any selfish National ambition. They will fail the country if they do not comprehend the world. President Cleveland yesterday gave just and eloquent expression to this truth when he said: "Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind."

MAY DAY RESTLESSNESS.

The 1st of May has become the Socialist holiday in Europe, when street disturbances and scenes of disorder are anticipated by police precautions in many capitals. Yesterday's celeoration was apparently unusually quiet and uneventful, save in Marseilles, where some serious rioting occurred. In Paris, Berlin and Vienna there were parades and mass-meetings, but nothing occurred to justify any apprehension of organized revolt. Even in Brussels and other Belgian cities, where the masses are flushed with a political triumph, the proceedings were orderly and the assemblages of working people under rigid self-restraint. May Day, while a field day for the army of European workers, is not a revel of lawlessness and conspiracy. If the social unrest of the world finds expression in the excited harangues of demagogues and in the tumultuous cheers of toiling thousands. the world is none the worse for their giving vent to their discontent with their lot. Possibly it may be the better for a restlessnes which is more hopeful than torpor would be.

Gambetta once said in his incisive way There is no social question; there are social questions." If there were one problem which the working millions of the world were agitating and debating with passionate intensity of feeling there might be cause for gloomy forebodings respecting the stability of governments and the permanence of institutions. But there is no unanimity of opinion in a working

lessness. The Anarchist and the Socialist may speak at the same mass-meeting, but their points of view are opposite poles from which neither can approach the other. There are almost as many types of Socialism as there are forms of religion. The social questions discu-sed in Europe on May Day are as diverse as the theological crotchets preached from the church pulpits on any bright spring Sunday. It is not one and the same malignant gospe of destruction that is proclaimed with one accord by labor agitators and greeted with tumultuous acclaim by the workers of the world. It is a medley of hopes and fears, of ignorance and shrewd, practical sense, of revolt against the hard conditions of poverty and labor and a reaching cut after a better time

coming. The world would be none the better if the working masses were sunk in intellectual and social torpor and without hope of a better future. There is a mechanical kind of content among the half-breed races of Mexico and Spanish America, and the swarming hives of population in China and India. There is little if any social unrest there, but neither is there any progress. The discontent of Europe and America is one of the signs of advancing civilization. It is an unerring indication that the elements and energies of human progress are leavening the whole lump; that deep down in the lowest social layers men and women are thinking-not always rationally or sensibly, but still thinking.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Few Mayors have had so large opportunities as Mayor Gilroy has had. Few Mayors have made so poor use of them. This city has shown magnificent progress in recent years in wealth, in resources and in population. The offices which Mayor Gilroy has been filling are more important now than ever before; they are concerned with more extensive interests; they affect a greater number of people. They could be used in such a way as to be of more substantial benefit and advantage to the community than in any earlier year. Mr. Gilroy might have carned the good-will and the gratitude of every clean-minded and public-spirited citizen. But he has deliberately chosen the wrong course; he is perverting the tremendous powers which he possesses to put the worst element in Tammany Hall on top. And the worst element of Tammany is extremely bad. Many New-Yorkers hoped that after Mr. Gilroy had appointed John J. Scannell, Joseph Koch and Michael T. Daly to office in the first part of his term he would aim to make amends for so serious evil-doing, and would try to deserve the praise of the community by selecting for great places in the city government men of a wholly different class from that to which these three belonged. The Mayor has preferred to baffle that hope. He has sunk to as low a level as was ever reached by a Chief Executive of the metropolis.

It is plain that not a single unselfish consideration, not the least touch of a desire to benefit the community governed Mayor Gilroy in most of the appointments which he made vesterday. Few of the men chosen by him for the conspicuous offices which he has now filled have deserved well of their fellow-citizens. Usefulness to Tammany Hall, ability and energy in promoting the personal interests of Richard Croker and Thomas F. Gilroy were evidently the controlling motives in the Mayor's Some of his appointments, like that of Joseph J. O'Donohue for City Chamberlain, may not provoke severe censure, but there is no room for enthusiasm over any one of them. The Chamberlain's office has been used in the past to enrich certain favored Tammany leaders in violation of law. It is an unnecessary office in municipal government, and the compensation is grotesquely extravagant. Joseph J. O'Donohue desired to be Collector of the of every race which has begun to emerge from | Port. It is a little surprising that he is willing to take an office which is practically a sinecure in the municipal administration, although it is most lavishly compensated. It will be still more surprising if he puts the salary in his own pocket. Corporation Counsel Clark, Police Commissioner Sheehan and Commissioner Michael T. Daly have done nothing to justify reappointment. In fact, as already said, there is not a single one of these appointments over which high-minded New-Yorkers can reasonably express gratification, except, perhaps, that

of Dr. Cyrus Edson as Health Commissioner. But the appointment of John J. Scannell as Fire Commissioner for the long term, of Andrew J. White as Commissioner of Docks, and of Bernard F. Martin as Police Justice deepen the disgrace which Mayor Gilroy brought on his administration by his action in choosing Mr. Scannell, Mr. Koch and Mr. Daly for public office in January. How long is the Fire De partment likely to retain its discipline and efficiency when the firemen understand that cowardly assassination and the collection of Tainmany assessments of the most shameful sort are qualifications for the place of Fire Commissioner? Andrew J. White has been a highly successful contractor. The Dock Department has secured legislation at Albany by which its opportunities of enriching favored contractors by the expenditure of many additional millions of dollars have been greatly enlarged. Is it likely that Andrew J. White would have consented to leave the Police Court bench unless he saw a certainty of larger returns to himself as a Dock Commissioner than as a Police Justice? It is probable that every Tammany friend of Dock Commissioner White will soon be able to go into racing on a great scale, and to buy the highest-priced horses in the country. It is only reasonable to expect that Mr. White himself ere long may take a position on the turf similar to that of Michael F. Dwyer and Richard Croker.

Mayor Gilroy seems to have made up his mind that he is safe in defying decent public opinion and in filling offices with the worst men whom he can pick out from Tammany Hall. He may be pursuing the policy which will secure another term for him. The people of New-York are wonderfully patient, and they may be willing to endure for years the sacking and pillage of the municipal departments by the most unscrupatous, greedy and grasping members of a conscienceless political faction. It may be that the voters of New-York will make no serious protests when they see Tammany leaders, Tammany officeholders and Tammany contractors pile up vast fortunes in a few years -fortunes which must in large part be acquired dishonestly. They may remain quiet and unconcerned under the knowledge that the city government, out of the proceeds of taxation, out of the issue of bonds and the receipts from franchises, is now spending more than \$50,000,000 a year, of which at least 25, and probably 50 per cent, is either stolen or wasted. They may consent for years to come to see the Tammany plunderers amass great wealth by dishonest means; they may be willing that the Tammany conspirators shall continue to riot and rob in the municipal departments as freely and boldly as did the conspirators of the Tweed era. But, if not this year, in some future year there must come a change; there must be an to prison or into exile. Mayor Gilroy seems to

day of wrath.

THE LEAGUE AT LOUISVILLE. Admirable arrangements have been made for the meeting of the National League of Republican Clubs at Louisville. The convention will be remarkable, both in numbers and in the character of its attendance. In the theory of its organization the Republican League was intended to constitute a standing arm, always ready for action. It was to be the organized force with which the Republican party in every State, and indeed in every community, could enter upon the difficult work of a campaign, The movement from which the League resulted was in the highest sense patriotic. It was not a movement on the offices. It was not undertaken in personal or partisan interests. It is the effort of men, and particularly of young men, who sincerely believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who are anxious enough for the success of those principles at the polls voluntarily to assume a great work of organization and of public education. In two campaigns the League has been of great service to the Republican party. Its work has been presecuted with diligence and jetelligence. The suggestion once urged that it might interfere with the regular party orgentation has been shown to be without foundation. It has gone where the regular party organization could not go, and has done what it could not do, and it enters upon another year of devoted party service at a time when such service is more than ever important, with a zeal and a courage

that give happy promise of success. In its total membership the convention will consist of nearly 2,000 persons. It is not at all improbable that as many interested in the work as this number will be present, and it is a-sured that every State will be represented by a considerable delegation. The delegates from New-York should make especial effort to attend in their full strength. The work of the fall campaign here cannot be too soon begun nor too ardently presecuted. The Republicans of New-York will have to encounter this fall the best political organization probably that exists in any State. It has been well fed, well cared for, and is well commanded. In its proceedings on Election Day the work of "getting out the vote" is gone at with scientific skill. How this is done is no mystery, and would give no occasion for solicitude if Republicans were everywhere willing to do their full duty. The Louisville Convention will be useful in the inspiration which by discussion and good fellow ship will be distilled into the minds and disposition of those who attend it, and we can do no better service to the party at this time than in urging all who are summoned to be at hand.

THE NATION'S SAVINGS.

Americans are growing too modest. It used to be said that the Yankee Nation was intolerably beastful. But now even the bare truth strikes many as exaggeration, so habituated are they to undervalue their own country and its achievements. Thus several have questioned the statement made, not in a boastful spirit, that the mere savings of the Nation ships of war in the harbor of New-York. There were thirty-five of them, and perhaps with their equipment they may have cost more than \$1,000,000 each, but can hardly have averaged \$2,000,000. Are there Amerians, then, who do not realize that the Nation adds to its wealth more than \$70,000,000 per

The census estimates are not necessarily accurate in this matter, and yet they embody the the increase in wealth from 1880 to 1890 was more than \$18,000,000,000. If the gain had been equally divided it would have been \$1,800,000,000 yearly, but it is evident that the increase was smaller during the early years of the decade, and largest during the later years. Moreover, it has been expanding about three years since the last census was taken, and these have been years of unprecedented progress. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that the increase in wealth is now less than \$2,000,000,000 yearly, or \$166,000,000 every month. But this increase, it may be said, repre sents something besides savings. Strictly speak ing, it does not. Whatever is added in any year to the wealth of any individual of the entire population is the sum which he might have expended, had he chosen, in any form of enjoyment, without trenching upon the capital with which the year began. Much of the farmer's savings must always be found in the increased value of his farms and stocks. If a householder, much of his savings must be found in the higher value of his dwelling. The gain to either is as real, and the self-denial as real, as if the amount saved had been lodged in a bank. In a narrower sense the bare use of property in this country seems to return on the whole more than 3 per cent yearly, besides compensation for all the labor employed on it or in using it. This is indicated by the current rate of interest for money loaned. But if the bare gain on property productively employed be reckoned, and at no more than 3 from the wages of labor.

Much has been said of the enormous consumption of goods and products by Americans. It is indeed the fact that in many branches about a third of the entire consumption of the world appears to be by this one Nation. But a large part of this very consumption is in permanent additions to the wealth of the peo-ple; in building new and more desirable houses, in more commodious structures in cities and towns, in better facilities for travel throughout the country and in the towns, in more perfect facilities for conveying information, and in more extensive equipments for every variety of industry from the farms to the shipyards which turn out our armed vessels. But these expenditures so greatly increase the effective-

statisticians of distinction that the yearly savings of this Nation exceeded those of Great Britain, Germany and France combined. Now it would assuredly be safe to say that the combined savings of all the foreign nations represented in the naval display would not equal those of the United States alone. And in these days savings mean power, whether in peace

Let us give a large share of the credit to Chicago and lay most of the blame on the

weather. The ten days which Governor Flower granted to the people of this city for presenting objections to bills affecting New-York which were left in his hands have nearly expired. It is to be hoped that measures have been, or speedily will be, taken to show him the vicious character of the Elm Street uprising like that which sent the Tweed gang Improvement bill, so-called. This is really a general act authorizing the Tammany rulers of this

world honeycombed with discontent and rest- be doing about all that he can to hasten that town to seize private property anywhere in the leaving the owners to await the slow processes of the courts for their compensation. Still the owners of property should take pains to let the Governor know its real character. His conduct of late, it is true, gives little ground for hope that he will in this or any other matter consult any interests but those of the politicians with whom he is allied. Nevertheless, the attempt regard for equity and common sense.

President Cleveland has done his part-he has impinged against the Exposition button with his good right thumb. It only remains for the western and eastern hemispheres to do the rest in order to insure a tremendous success for the tremendous

Ethereal mildness wasn't "in it" at all on the first day of May.

If any partial citizen of New York is inclined sneer at Chicago weather he ought to wait at least until our own clouds have rolled by. We suspect that our naval visitors in the Hudson forty persons. The Indian domestics travelled by are not enraptured with the climate of the metropolis, whatever their preposessions concernitheir meals were cooked and served. ing Chicago may be.

Government of the people by Tammany for Tammany does not show any signs of pecishing from the earth this week.

It is to be hoped that Governor Flower will not hesitate promptly to affix his signature to the bill which provides for the establishment of a measure passed both houses of the Legislature without a dissenting vote attests its character. It has received the indursement of the leading medical and philanthropic organizations of the State, and is opposed in no quarter. It is generally conceded that there is urgent need of the establishment of such a colony. Under this bill the State would acquire property admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is to be put at a very moderate price. The Governor, therefore, will make no mistake if he approves this piece of legislation which does so much credit to the public spirit of our State.

Mayor Gilrov has been again weighed in the balance and found wanting.

President Cleveland's address at Chicago was appropriate in sentiment and expression, and it was not too long-three essentials of which at least one is too often lacking in speeches of ceremony.

Scientists continue to write about the canals of Mars, but none of them, so far as we have observed, have stated whether or not Mars succeeds in making her canals pay or in preventing those who navigate them from becoming the prey of elevator harpies.

In one of his familiar poems Mr. Longfellow is easy to see why the Mayor of Chicago is seriously thinking of suppressing the sale of Longfellow's works in that city. The attitude of the Chicago people toward applied moisture was signally illustrated in a Chicago theatre Saturday evening. The play was "The Merchant of character of Portia, wishing to pay a compliment in a month would more than purchase all the to Mercy, was thoughtless enough to remark that Mercy "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." The result was what might have been expected. The audience rose like one man-a man with blood in his eye and much imprecatory language upon his lips-and hissed her off the stage. chief of the police subsequently expressed the opinion that it was only her sex which saved the inconsiderate actress from being lynched,

If it is not too late Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan might apply to the Chicago managers for space best approximation which some trained men in the Department of Monstrosities for the ex- for some months to come. have been able to make. According to these, | hibition of a model of his anti-home rule machine.

I ERSONAL.

Dick Quick, who was the first mate of the fourmasted schooner Talopa, is one of the best pupils in nea Seminary at Bucksport. He had pluck enough to enter the seminary without knowing how either to read or write, but in two terms his hard work has enabled him to be a student as well as a saller, and he is ranked as one of the smart men in the institution.

The admirers of Prince Elswarck, who contributed three years ago more than \$250,000 for a monument to the great statesman, are dissatisfied with the comnittee having the arrangements in charge. It was Intended at the time to erect the monument at once, but the committee has taken no steps to decide upon a place for it. A number of the cities in Germany wish the monument. The exChancellor, according to German papers, is offended at the indecision and delay on the part of the committee. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the guest of the

English Club of Harvard Annex at Fay House a few days ago. About 200 guests were present. The poot made some characteristically witty remarks, and afterward rend his poem, "Dorothy Q."

foot cure" at Woershoefen, was the recipient of many foot cure at Woershoelen, was the recipient of many honors upon his recent visit to lierlin. He delivered two lectures upon the system which he advocates. They were attended by the representatives of many aristocratic families and several officers of state. At the end of the last lecture a committee of citizens placed a silver laurel wreath upon the old priest's head. He was deeply affected by the attention.

Miss Selina Harris, of Frankfort, Ky., has been sked to sit for a picture of "Esther," one of the characters in "Ben-Hur." General Lew Wallace himself is said to be responsible in a measure for the selection, he having seen her and been impressed with her good looks and her adaptation to representing the character.

Among the students of one of the colleges of Budaper cent yearly, that increase would exceed Pesth recently received by the Pope were seven He-\$1,500,000,000, besides the direct sayings brews, His Holiness, noticing the Hebrale features of one of the young men, said to a priest who commanded him: "Est confessionis Mosalcal:" Re-ceiving an affirmative answer, he conversed for some time with the Hebrew students. When they left the Vattean he blessed them and sent a blessing to their parents to Binda-Pesth. The Pope was greatly pleased the yish of the young Hebrews.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum, widow of the famous showman, is at Hot Springs, N. C. Last spring she was re-

Robert Dorer, the famous Swiss sculptor, died iddenly in Perlin a few days ago from heart disease. He had been in the German capital for treatment a short time, and had hoped to return home soon. Dorer was born in Baden in 1830. His works adorn many of the European museums.

The Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, the dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, who has been nominated for bishop of Massachusetts by the ness of all labor that from year to year the gain in production far outrons the gain in population. No part of the Nation's wealth is more truly worth what it has cost than most of these investments. They represent a consumption which is at the same time a saving.

More than ten years ago it was computed by Broad Churchmen, Is forty-two years old and comes

A NEW WAY TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY.

From The Eoston Advertiser, From The Loston Advertiser,
A carious story comes from the National Capital to
the effect that the President has instructed Secretary
Carlisle to refuse obedience to the law authorizing the
payment of sugar bounties. The intent of the refusal
is, of course, to secure a judgment of the Supreme
Court as to the legality of the sugar bounty. The
story is interesting, but hardly credible. When the
President took an oath to enforce the laws of the
United States he made no audible reservation concerning the Tariff bill, or other piece of Federal legislation.

PERSONAL COMMISSIONERS.

from The haitimore smerican,
if one who can scarrely even be styled an "ininterior officer" of the covernment can be sent abread in one who can scarcely even be styled an "inferior ofther" of the covernment can be sent abroad at the Sole will of the President to milify and override the acts of the Nation's accredited representatives at foreign courts, obviously the costly diplomatic service of the country is useless and should be abolished. If this thing can be done in Homolula its letter of credentials is fully understood by that body, accompanied with the acts of Mr. Blount since he reached the Sandwich Islands, and the indignant return of Minister stevens, who found his authority overridden and his occupation gone, there will certainly be an inquiry into this novel method of diplomacy.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDI MUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S SPECIAL TRAIN-MR. GLADSTONS IN DANGER-PROFESTIONS OF THE AUS-TRIAN ARCHDUKES - ARTHUR STAN-

LEY'S HEALTH-THE WILL OF THE LATE LORD DERBY-LANGUAGES AT THE ADMIRALTY. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

converght; 1893: By The Tribune Association. London, May 1.-The special train in which the Queen travelled from Florence to Flushing consisted of ten carriages. The two royal saloons which are the private property of Her Majesty were placed in the centre, and the Queen and Princess Beatrice oc cupied them. In front of these were two very large carriages which were saloons during day and wagonettes by night, with coupes attached. Four carriages were behind the Queen's saloons similarly arranged, but not quite so large as those in the front. train afforded sleeping accommodation for more than themselves in a separate saloon carriage in which all

PRINCE HENRY'S MISSION TO MOSCOW. The German Emperor has commissioned his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to represent the Court of Berlin at the fetes which are to take place at the Moscow celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

A GRAND DUKE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

The golden wedding of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklembourg Strelltz is to be celebrated State colony for epilepties. The fact that this at Kew on June 28, and not at Nefstrelltz, as originally arranged. Grand Duke Frederick William and Princess Augusta of Cambridge were married on June 28, 1843, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, which was not again used on such an occasion until the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, after an interval of more than forty-six years. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklembourg-Strelltz will this week arrive in town from Germany for a stay of about ten weeks, and will spend most of their time at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, where a residence has been placed at their disposal by the Duke of Cambridge.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS'S ACCOUCHEMENT. The acconchement of the German Empress is expected to take place in the autumn, and Her Majesty

was advised to be very careful not to overfatigue herself during her visit to Italy.

VOCATIONS OF AUSTRIAN ARCHDURES. Archdukes of Austria certainly seem to possess peculiar power for following to good purpose the avo-cations of less exalted mortals. One of them is an oculist. Some repute another to be so expert as a photographer that he was exhausted last week with all the portrait-taking in connection with the wedding of the Prince of Bulgaria; while a third. Archduke Joseph, has just assumed the editorial chair of "The Ethnological Journal," in the interest of the oppressed gypsies. THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AT DUNROBIN.

The Duke of Sutherland, who has been staying at

Dunroldn during the last ten days, has abandoned the intention of letting the castle. The Duke and Duchess will arrive at Dunrobin toward the end of July for exclaims, "How beautiful is the rain!" So it a stay of three months, and there are then to be extensive festivities on the estates, A WILL CONTEST SETTLED.

The settlement of the litigation respecting the will of Lady Westminster prevents a long trial, which would have been very painful to her family. The case comes before the Probate Court this week, Venice," and the young woman who assumed the in order that the terms of settlement may be formally sanctioned. When Lord Westminster bequeathed his enermous fortune to his widow it was understood that he fully intended her to make adequate provision for his daughters, excepting the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart.

ARTHUR STANLEY'S ILLNESS.

Arthur Stanley, the new Lord Derby's third son, who has been most seriously ill at his rooms at St. James ever since February, is now only slowly recovering from an attack of rheumatic fever. It was in con-sequence of an urgent telegram about his condition that his mother, Lady Derby, returned from Canada two months ago. There is little chance of Lord Stanley's resuming his duties at the Foreign Office

BEQUESTS BY LORD DERBY

Lord Derby has, I hear, left his nephew. 220,000 in legacies among the vounger brothers. Mis4 Agnes Beresford Hope, Lady Derby's step daughter, comes in for a legacy of £10,000. He has very considerately bequeathed to his brother and sucor \$100,000 to pay off the heavy It is believed that Lady Derby inherits the rest of personalty, amounting to about one million sterling as well as the three estates in Kent. Knowsley and Derby House go with the title.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. GLADSTONE

I believe there is no doubt whatever as to the reality of the danger which encircled Mr. Gladstone during three days last week when that unfortunate lunatic Townsend was watching to shoot him. In fact the Premier has had an extraordinary escape; but the use made of the incident by the baser sort of Gladstonian newspapers is simply disgraceful unless in santty may be pleaded also for the devotees of Gladstonian worship. It is a fact notorious that Home Rule as a party move is entirely the creature and child of one man, and if he were withdrawn from political life, even now it would soon disappear from the Father Knelpp, the proprietor of the famous "bare. Radical programme. Doctrinaire Radicals like John Morley would of course continue to preach it, but practical men of every school admit that Gladstone's extraordinary personal influence alone made it possible to carry a measure like the present bill even to a second reading.

THE UNIONIST LEADERS NOT TO PLAME.

In saying this, Unionist leaders merely give expression in public to what everybody is saying in private, and to hold them responsible for inciting lunaties to remove him is as base as it is silly Radical opposition to the Crimes act put Mr. Balfour in quite as much danger, but no one suggested on that ground that the measure should be allowed to pass unopposed, and when it did pass the Irish Secretary had to accept police protection to save him from vengeance of fanatics, whom speeches of the opposition had excited to frenzy.

THE PREMIER ANNOYED AT ITS DEPEAT. Mr. Gladstone was very much annoved by the tefeat of the Liverpool Churches bill on Friday night, which was brought about by an alliance between the Irish Roman Catholics and Liberationists. Mr. Gladstone had direct personal interest in the matter. as he had recently purchased the advowson of one of the Liverpool city churches, and it is reported there that he paid \$10,000 for it. It was Mr. Gladstone who put up Mr. Leveson-Gower to support

the bill, and this was the only speech delivered from the Treasury Bench. AN AUTUMN SESSION PROPABLE.

There is likely to be an adjournment of the Par Hamentary session at the end of July for about six There will thus be an autumn sitting, but not an outnmn session to the strict sense of the legislation attempted since the commencement of the year. Even the everlastingly youthful Premier is unlikely to be hopeful enough to attempt such a task as that.

MANY CONFIRMATIONS IN WALES. The Bishop of St. Asaph has within the last six weeks confirmed nearly 4,000 persons, many being Noncon formists. This is scarcely a sign of the alien church

in Wates. THE LORD MAYOR'S HISTORIC TOAST.

The two antagonistic sections of city Aldermen, who ecently distinguished themselves by drawing further attention to the Lord Mayor's historic toast of the Holy Father and the Queen, are now doing their best to let matters subside, and if the whole thing does not drop, which is most likely, a resolution of quasi-censure on the Lord Mayor will be passed and be treated by the Chief Magistrate with silence. But the idea that any honors will accrue to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs this year may now be dismissed, if, indeed, occasion should arise, which is most unlikely, for anything to happen to involve the usual distribution of dignitles

NAVAL OFFICERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

With reference to the trouble experienced in finding successor to Commander Fortescue in the Intel ligence Department of the Admiralty. I have received several letters pointing out that it all arose from the difficulty in getting a man who has French at his fingers' ends. I am told that the Admiralty is now going to the other extreme in this matter, and making it so difficult for cadets on entry that nearly

one-half the failures are said to be due to the loss